support to settlers in Kansas, for three months prior to the election ?"

Our friend seems to forget that Washington and Jefferson decidedly disapproved of Slaand denerson decidenty disapproved of Siaof the country in their time, caused by the Rev nizion, was unfavorable to action on the subet, but prayed that the time might speedily one, when Emancipation could be effected Washington declared that his vote should no be wanted to effect Abolition, and he emand pated his slaves. Jefferson was an ultra Abohionist. He could not now, if living, avow, on his native soil, the principles in which he lived and died, except at the risk of a coat of tar and feathers, or expulsion from the State. Madison would not suffer the words slave or slavery. or the idea that there can be property in man. to enter into the Constitution. Is our friend ignorant of all this? If not, why admit, or seem to admit, that Washington and the patriots of the Revolution were friendly to Slavery? Let him carry the war into Africa-let him a sail, rather than defend or apologize. He could deire no better or safer authorities than Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Edmund Randolph. George Mason, Patrick Henry, George Wythe and, in fact, almost every man who has ever given renown to Virginia; to which may be added the Marquis Lafayette and Franklin. For the National Era.

PROPERTY IN MAN.

it is now manifest that a tremendous conflic apparently—though perhaps not really—a sectional one, impends over our country, filling the mind of every intelligent citizen with anxiety and alarm; and various proposals are now heins made to avert the dreaded catastrophe of this embittered strife. As Kansas is considered the commencing battle-ground of this contest, all eyes are turned to that region; and it is expected that the settlement of the question of Freedom or Slavery there, will bring peace and quiet to this Union. There seems however, no prospect of any such settlement during the present session of Congress, as the two Houses are opposed to each other, and any proposal from one will be invariably reiected by the other; and should any compromise for conciliation be acceded to, which should secure the rights of the people of Kansas, it would not be likely to be faithfully enforced by the present Administration. The ciews of the excited meetings at the North. and the hopes of the Republicans, now rest apon the overthrow of this Administration. and the election of Fremont and an Anti-Slavery Congress; but, besides that this happy sent is yet uncertain; besides, that if accomfided there is still but little hope of an Anti-Cavery Senate ; it is to be feared that the remdy thus expected is too distant to be effectu-The march of events may not wait eight months, till the 4th of March; and in the inerim, by the opposing desperate resolutions of the free and the slave States, the doom of Kansas, and the agony of the political contest, may be precipitated upon us. Any political ple which can be so irresistibly demonsaid as to bring both parties to an agreement, is now of momentous importance, and zest citizen of the Republic. To offer such an

wise to investigate and eradicate its root: d we therefore now inquire, What is the radical cause of the dispute between the free and he slave States, on the now paramount question of Slavery? This does not lie, as is usually imagined, in the opposing political interests of the parties, or the love of power or passions of the statesmen of the South, impelling them to he extension of Slavery. These sentiments undoubtedly serve to invigorate the conflict, but do not constitute its source: this is to be found in mutual misapprehension. It is not want of principle, or grasping ambition, but sincere delusion, which marks the writings and peeches of liberal and intelligent slaveholds; the position of the North is not understood ground on which the question stands is but litries; the parties do not really meet each other, even in Congress-each aims at a different and

tation of the United States, it was a well-understood principle, that no recognition should be hould imply that recognition, nor would the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happidelegates from the free States have assented to the Constitution, had any such recognition been design of our Federal Government were to seupfied in it. Accordingly, neither the words | cure those rights to all persons within its exslave" nor "slavery" is to be found in it, nor say equivalent phrase, denoting that condition is existing, still less as admitted. On the contray, there are expressions of universal Freedom, absolutely incompatible with the allowance of involved are according to provide the constitution against all attempts to violate it, to prevent the ance of involuntary human servitude. It ought, berefore, to be held as a settled principle of our Union, that neither the free States, nor the ed as admitting the rightfulness of Slavery, of roperty in man, nor in any way bound to make admission; and from this it results, that art act of Congress which implicates the Unial States or the free States in the maintenance. increase, or extension of Slavery, is unconstitutional-in violation of the original compact

rue, we can directly meet with them the claim of slaveholders, of the right to carry their slaves ato the Territories, as well as that of the people of the free States to carry their property here. We can say to them that, not acknowliging these negroes to be property, we can pasider them only as freemen; and the Uni-States Government have no more right to tevent the ingress of these men into the Terories, than the migration of any other free and have nothing to do with the comulsion by which they are carried. All laws a Territory, which forbid the entrance of lack or colored people, are unconstitutional and void. Carry your slaves, then, into the Territories by thousands, if you please! We do not seek to prevent it, nor pretend a right

But now the question arises, In what character shall these alleged slaves be considered by the Federal Government, which has the full and exclusive rule of the Territories, when they arrive is them, and are settled there? According to the shove principles, they could not be allowed to be property, and consequently must e deemed to be free citizens; and if any such person should quit his alleged master, and claim his freedom, no honest judge, acting on the principles of the Constitution, could remand him into involuntary servitude all who so claim must be set at liberty. It is obvious that this decision would at once and forever abolish Slavery in all the Territories; this was

But the perpetual blindness of legislation, and the long course of eroneous judicial decisions and precedents, have so obscured the subject, that the plain principle of the denial of the right of property in man, under the jurisdiction of the General Government, is not discerned by our statesmen or our courts; and the prospect is hopeless, that any Territorial Judge will decide on this principle, however clearly its truth may be demonstrated; and therefore an act of Congress should be passed, declaring this principle, and positively enjoining the courts everywhere to disallow the claim of human property, and to liberate persons held under that claim. If the Slave Power in Congress would consent to pass such an act, our contests and dangers would cease, and the peace and harmony of the Union might be again restored; but, if no majority could be found to pass such an act, then the plain duty of the free States, in conscience and integrity, would be to separate themselves from the South; they could not without guilt remain in a connection in which their fellow-men were held as chattels, under a Territorial Government, for the exercise of which they are responsible. Our Revolutionary fathers, in a comparatively feeble state, seceded from a powerful Government, on the mere theoretical principle of representation with taxation, from the violation of which they suffered but little practical injury, and sustained their secession with a calamitous and bloody war. A fortiori, if the people of the free States have not come to absolute degeneracy, should they hesitate to dissolve the Confederacy in which they are placed, when they are powerful enough to stand by themselves, and when no war is to be apprehended, rather than participate in the guilt and the disgrace before the world of the maintenance of Slavery? J. P. B.

While we cordially approve and commend to the public the body of this article, we must dissent from the author's suggestion of a secession from the Union, on the part of the North, in the event of being unable to exclude Slavery from the Territories. The North has the maority, and, if united, it can exclude Slavery If not united on this point, it cannot prohibit Slavery, and cannot, for the same reason, secede in a body. Certain States might break off, but they would leave the South with a sufficient number of free States attached to give the pre ponderance to the Southern Confederacy, which would then appropriate the Territories in dispute to Slavery. The true position for Northern men, and for the friends of Freedom everywhere, is, never to flinch from discharging a public duty, in consequence of threats of disunion by Southern men or others. But let the esponsibility of a dissolution of the Union rest on the friends of Slavery, and we hazard nothing in asserting that the South can never unite in favor of that measure, so long as the constitutional rights of the States are respected Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, (maugre the border ruffians.) Tennessee, and North Carolina, will not assent to a dissolution of the Union, or follow the fire-eaters, in consequence of the prohibition of Slavery in the Territories We venture to assert, further, that the remain ing Southern States will not venture to secode demands the earnest attention of every intelli- without these. So the Union will be preserved.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

It seems that some slight verbal inaccura cies have crept into the Platform adopted at Philadelphia, as it appears in some of the newspapers. We therefore republish the genuine document, as it appeared in the Era on the 3d instant. The discrepancies are so slight as to escape observation, except when carefully compared with the true reading. In fact, there is not a shade of difference in principle between the true and the erroneous reading. Still, it is highly proper that the genuine document should be adhered to

"This Convention of Delegates, assembled in pursuance of a call addressed to the people of the United States, without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; to the policy of the present Administration; to the extension of Slavery into free Territory; in favor of the admission of Kansas as a free State: discerned at the North, and seldom or never of restoring the action of the Federal Governapplied to refute the plausible claims of the South to an equal participation in the Territoties; the parties do not really meet each other.

President, do "1. Resolve, That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the Federal Constitution, are essential to the preservation of our Republican institutions; and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States iven of the rights of property in man. Mr. and the union of the States, shall be preserved adison, himself a slaveholder, declared that he wild not assent to any phrase in it which fathers, we hold it to be a self-evident truth that all men are endowed with the unalienable

clusive jurisdiction; that as our Republican fathers, when they had abolished Slavery in all our National Territory, ordained that no person should be deprived of life, liberty, or property, establishment of Slavery in the Territories of the United States by positive legislation pro-hibiting its existence therein. And we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legisla-ture, of any individual or association of individ-

Territory of the United States, while the present Constitution shall be maintained."

"3. Resolved, That the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government, and that in the exercise of this power it is both the right and the duty of Congress to

uals, to give legal existence to Slavery in any

prohibit in its Territories those twin relics of barbarism, Polygamy and Slavery.

"4. Resolved, That while the Constitution of the United States was ordained and established by the people in order to 'form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence and secure the blessings of liberty,' and contains ample provisions for the protection of the life, liberty, and property, of every citizen, the dearest constitutional rights of the people of Kansas have been fraudulently and violently taken from them;

"Their Territory has been invaded by an armed force: "Spurious and pretended Legislative, Judi-cial, and Executive officers have been set over them, by whose usurped authority, sustained by the military power of the Government, tyran

nical and unconstitutional laws have been en-acted and enforced; "The rights of the people to keep and bear arms have been infringed;
"Test oaths of an extraordinary and entan

gling nature have been imposed, as a condition of exercising the right of suffrage and holding "The right of an accused person to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury has been denied;

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, has been

"They have been deprived of life, liberty, and property, without due process of law; "That the freedom of speech and of the press

"The right to choo

has been made of no effect;

"Murders, robberies, and arsons, have been instigated and encouraged, and the offenders have been allowed to go unpunished;

the mode in which it was abolished in Massathe have been allowed to go unpunished;

In his letter of April IIth, 1842, to the Governor
of Rhode Island, Mr. Tyler, after reciting the acts of
the knowledge, sanction, and procurement of the
present Administration, the Union, and
Humanity, we arraign that Administration, the
Union, and
Humanity, we arraign that Administration, the
President in the Executive of the United States,
to anticipate insurrectionary mevements against
the recited by it.
All that we need and ought to ask is, not "preponderance," but the facts, before the country and before the insurrection of the united States,
to anticipate insurrection.

Mr. Stephens did not think the facts of input the true of the proceding the country and only to save a server of the United States,
to all that we need and ought to ask is, not "preponderance," but the facts, before the country and before the united of the president of the main of the main of th

her present Free Constitution, as at once the most effectual way of securing to her citizens the enjoyment of the rights and privileges to which they are entitled, and of ending the civil strife now raging in her Territory.

"6. Resolved, That the highwayman's ple that 'might makes right,' embodied in the Os tend Circular, was in every respect unworthy of American diplomacy, and would bring shame and dishonor upon any Government or people that gave it their sanction.

"7. Resolved, That a railroad to the Pacific

Ocean, by the most central and practical route, is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country, and that the Federal Gov ernment ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction, and, as an auxiliary thereto, the immediate construction of an emigrant route on the line of the railroad.

"8. Resolved, That appropriations by Congress for the improvement of rivers and harbors, of a national character, required for the accommodation and security of our existing commodation and security of our existing commodation. modation and security of our existing com

justified by the obligation of Government to protect the lives and property of its citizens. "9. Resolved, That we invite the affiliation and co-operation of the men of all parties, how-ever differing from us in other respects, in sup-port of the principles herein declared; and, beieving that the spirit of our institutions as well as the Constitution of our country guaranties liberty of conscience and equality of rights among citizens, we oppose all legislation im pairing their security.

merce, are authorized by the Constitution, and

ed to us for publication by Mr. Weston. It discusses points which possess peculiar interest at this time.

THE PRESIDENT, THE ARMY, AND THE TER-RITORIES.

On no point did the framers of the Constitution fee On no point did the framers of the Constitution feel more jealousy, or take greater precautions, than in cenfining the control of the military arm of the Government exclusively to Congress. The President is Commander in chief of the army, but not a soldier can be raised without legislative assent, and the provisions of the Constitution secure to Congress the power to determine when, how, and under what limitations, military force shall be used by the President.

Congress, and Congress alone, has power "to make Gongress, and Congress alone, has power "to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces," and "to rais; and support armies;" and, by expressly providing that "no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years," it is made certain that the effective power to control and impose conditions, which is involved in the power to grant, or withhold supplies, will return to Congress at short intervals.

turn to Congress at short intervals.

The power "to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, is confided, not to the President, but to Congress. The President is Commander in-chief of the army, and of the militia, when called into the service of the United States, but his e sword."
Our early Congresses, composed, to some extent, of

Our early Congresses, composed, to some extent, or somen who framed the Constitution, and deeply bued with their spirit and maxims, surrounded all bued with their spirit and maxims, surrounded all eir grants of authority to the President, in respect pareful restraints.

The act of June 5, 1794, presents the first instance

in which the army was authorized to be employed at all, except against foreign enemies. The use authorasset shores, which were being fitted out with armaments in violation of our duty as neutrals, and then only

by law until the 3d of March, 1807, eighteen years after the Government went into operation. On that day, Congress passed an act entitled "An act authorizing the employment of the land and naval forces of the United States in cases of insurrections" This act is still in vaistence, has never been superseded, or enlarged, and covers all the authority the President has at this moment. This act, contained in a single section, reads as follows:

"That in all cases of insurrection, or obstruction to the laws, either of the United States or of any

to the laws, either of the United States, or of any individual State or Territory, when it is lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the the President of the United States to call forth the militia for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or of causing the laws to be duly executed, it shall be lawful for him to employ, for the same purposes, such part of the land or naval forces of the United States as shall be judged necessary, having first observed all the prerequisites of the law in that respect."

Nothing sould be more precise. The President can use the army in these assets, and these only in which

use the army in those cases, and those only, in which he can call out and employ the militia, and those cases are defined in the act of February 28, 1795, which contained the whole law on that subject in 1807, and does so at this day. By the first section of the act of 1795, it was pro-rided as follows:

"In case of any insurrection in any State against the Government thereof, is shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive, (when the Legislature cannot be convened,) to call forth such number of the militia of any other State or States, as may be applied for, as he may judge

That whenever the laws of the United States shall "That whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed, in any State, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by this act, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia of such State, or of any other State or States, as may be necessary to repress such combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed; and the use of militia so to be called forth, may be continued, if necessary, until called forth, may be continued, if necessary, until the expiration of thirty days after the commence-ment of the next session of Congress."

This act of 1795 superseded and repealed the act

This act of 1795 superseded and repealed the act of May 2, 1792.

The act of 1792 was in precisely the same words, as to the President's authority to suppress insurrection against State laws, but in reference to his power to send the military to the aid of the marshals in enforcing United States laws, added the restriction, that he should only do it in the recess of Congress. Under this restriction, Congress being in session during the whisky troubles in Western Pennsylvania, the President asked and obtained special legislative authorization for the use of the militia. Such was the extreme jealousy of Executive power in early times, syen when a Washington was at the head of affairs. The third section of the act of 1795 contains a proviso, as to the employment of military force in en-orcing both State and United States laws, which it is most important to observe. That provise is in the words following: The third section of the act of 1795 contains a pro

from them alone, that the apologists of the President from them alone, that the apologists of the President justify his proceedings in Kansas. No other act exists, or is referred to, which gives him any authority on the subject. The Union, his organ, quotes these two acts, and no others. Mr. Togmbg, in his elaborate speech in the Senate, on the 28th of last Pebruary, quotes these two acts, and no others. He says expressly, that these acts constitute "the sole anthority upon which the President can interpose military force." In that speech, Mr. Togmbg are military force. In that speech, Mr. Togmbg at the President that the laws of that Territory are obstructed; that they are openly resisted by a large body of armed men, who have rescued a prisoner from the sheriff by force, murdered peaceable inhabitants, burnt up houses, and openly disclosed a fixed purpose not the submit to the laws of the Territory; and that this organization is too powerful to be resisted by the civil authorities, or even by the military power of the Territory. * * These facts bring the case within the provisions of the acts of 1795 and 1807. * * This is not a case of resistance to the laws of the United States, but of obstruction to the laws of a Territory. In the Boston riot case, there was resistance to the execution of the laws.

loyed military force, except in the enforcement of he laws of the United States. The first call ever made upon a President for military aid to put down resistance to State laws, was made in 1842, in the Rhode Island case. The call then made was denied, although Erosident Tyler sp-ted certain hypothetical circumstances, upon the hap-pening of which he would interpose.

world; and that it is our fixed purpose to bring the actual perpetrators of these atrocious outrages, and their accomplices, to a sure and condign punishment hereafter.

"5. Resolved, That Kansas should be immediately admitted as a State of the Union, with her present Free Constitution, as at once the

and authority of the United States," and proceeds to say:

"If an exigency of lawless violence shall actually arise, the Executive Government of the United States, on the application of your Excellency, under the authority of the resolutions of the Legislature already submatted, will stand ready to succore the authorities of the State."

On these acts of 1795 and 1807, and the precedent (the only one) of the Rhode Island case, I observed.

I. The President has no authority to enforce the laws of a Territory, by arms or otherwise. He may enforce the laws of the United States. He may under certain circumstances, enforce the laws of the States. It is an inference not to be tolerated, that a power to enforce State laws may be changed and enlarged by construction into a power to enforce Territorial laws. Everything here is to be construed strictly, because relating to one of the most delicate and dangerous powers of the Government. The act of 1795 is in compliance with a provision of the Constitution. (Art. 4, Sec. 4,) having no relation to the Territories, which is as follows:

"The United States shall guaranty to every State in this Union a republican form of Government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, (when the Legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence."

It appears from the phraseology of the act of 1807, that the person who drafted it either arranges.

domestic violence."

It appears from the phraseology of the act of 1807, that the person who drafted it, either erroneously supposed that the President was already authorized to employ the militia in enforcing Territorial laws, or intended to provide for the contingency that such authority might afterwards be given to him. The act of 1807, however, gives the President no power to act in any case, which only has a see instru

authority might afterwards be given to him. The act of 1807, however, gives the President no power to act in any new cases, but only by a new instrumentality; viz: the army in place of the militia. The cases in which he might act were already exactly defined by the act of 1795, and are not changed, or enlarged, by the act of 1807.

It may be said that, upon these principles of construction, it becomes doubtful whether the Pressident could enforce even United States laws, by arms, in the Territories, inasmuch as the literal terms of the act of 1795 apply only to obstruction to such laws arising "in any State." If this be the correct construction, it would only be necessary to apply to Congress to remedy the oversight. The place where the laws of the United States may be enforced, the enforcement of those laws being undoubtedly conceded to the President, is, however, less material, and a more liberal construction on that point may be justifiable. The disputed point in the Kansas case is, that the President undertakes to enforce a class of laws, viz: Territorial laws, in the execution of which he is authorized to intermeddle, neither by the Constitution, nor by any act of Congress.

2. If, contrary to every proper principle of construction, Territorial Governments, which are merely creations of Congress, have the same right as sovereign States, to invoke the armed interposition of the National Government, the call in this case was not made by proper authority. The right to invoke the national arm is in the Legislature, and only devolves upon the Governor "when the Legislature CANNOT be convened.

Mr. Senator Toombs slips over this part of the

Mr. Senator Toombs slips over this part of the

Mr. Senator Toombs slips over this part of the case, characteristically, in this wise—
"The Governor of Kansas (the Legislature not be'ing in session) officially informs," &c., &c.
Certainly, the Legislature of Kansas was not in session, but it might have been convened, and therefore the call of Governor Shannon was unauthorized.
President Tyler recognised the call of the Governor of Rhode Island, only on the ground that it was based upon the authority of the Legislature of that State. Credible rumors inform us that a similar call from the Governor of California has just been rejected by the Administration, because this legislative authority was wanting.

was wanting.

To hold that the President may employ the army to to law, as are those of the officers and privates under his command. The Constitution makes him the mere executive agent of the legislative will, and without one particle of independent discretion of his own, in matters and things pertaining to the use of the military arm of the Government. The republican fathers of the country, suspicious, above all things, of kingly power, would not trust even an elective Chief Magistrate with either "the purse, or the sword."

Our early Congresses, composed, to some extent, of owers.

3. The employment of the army being the highest

exercise of authority, the President must act him-self, and upon his own official responsibility. In this case, he has undertaken to turn the army over to a petty Territorial Governor.

4 The "domestic violence" which the President may repress, must be manifested by some unlawful assemblage, such as that in Braddock's Field in the

which must first be commanded by proclamation.
This is the true reading of the act of 1795, and was
the construction given to it in 1842 by President
Tyler, who was advised by a Cabinet of which Dan-Tyler, who was advised by a Cabinet of which Daniel Webster was the premier.

5. The "damestic violence" which the President may suppress, must be an existing, present fact, the character of which he must adjudicate for himself, and on the responsibilities of his high place. It is monstrous to say, that he may delegate to others the right to act in future and contingent circumstances. In the apt words of President Tyler, he cannot "anticipate insurements," and authorize ticipate insurrectionary movements," and authorize Governors, or Colonels, to act in cases thus "antici-pated." Yet this is precisely what President Pierce has attempted to do in the Territory of Kansas.

INDIANA-THE THREE CONVENTIONS, 15TH. 16TH. AND 17TH INSTANT.

To the Editor of the National Era: DEAR SIR: To give you some idea of the spirit (the letter you may have seen) of the par-ties in our State, I now write. The Republican party had a grand Convention on the 15th Though no orator, expected from another State, was here, there were enough of State speakers to interest the people in different parts of the State-house grounds during the day. The history of the proceedings I shall not pretend to give. There were many banners covered with the sentiments of Liberty—full enough for one day's reading—and, if acted cut, to make Kan-sas and all our Territories free, with all God's earth. The enthusiasm was great, and it seemed as though the people felt the fire of Liberty burning in their bosoms. There is something in the cause of Freedom to make a man feel (if he is a man, and he is not satisfied to enjoy it himself) that he wants every other man to enjoy the same blessing. Now, I tell you, they are getting up more than a "Tippecanoe and Ty-ler too" fire here. If this were all, it would never melt me into love. They resolved "heartily to embrace the Philadelphia Republican plat-form. If they did it "heartily," they must have tasted of the good word of life, and the powers of the world to come;" for, if I understand language, there is Republican religion in it. * * * * * *

From the Charleston Mercury

The third resolution of the new Platform adopted by the Democratic Convention reads as follows:

"Resolved, That the great highway which Nature, as well as the assent of the States most immediately interested in its maintenance, has marked out for the free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements to be realized by the spirit of moderation, in the unconquerable energy of our people; and that result should be secured by a timely and effi-cient exertion of the control which we have a right to claim over it; and no Power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its prog-ress by any interference with relations that it may suit our policy to establish with the Gov-ernments of the States within whose dominion it lies: and we can under no circumstances

surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it."

It breathes the same spirit of aggression, the same assumption of superior right to conquest and dominion, which marks the assertion of the Monroe doctrine. This great route lies to the southward of the great inland seas known as the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean sea. On near the coast of Florida and the Southwestern
States, the United States hold dominion over a
few barren groups of islands, while in the midst
of them Spain has the rich colonies of Cupa
and Porto Rico, between which is the great
island of St. Domingo, to the southward of
which is the long-established and once valuable
British colony of Jamaica; and on the eastern
border lie a grand group of islands, the possession of England, France, and Denmark.
Such is the condition of the seas separating

Such is the condition of the seas separating the United States from that great highway of travel and trade over which it is now proposed that the United States shall assume a "prepon-derance" as a natural right. The distance between our most Southern possessions and the nearest point of this "great highway" is very nearly equal to the distance from New York to the Capes of Florida. Yet this ocean-gap of one thousand miles, thus filled with the estab-lished possessions of four European nations, all of whose rights date back beyond the period of our Revolution, is to be coolly taken possessions. of whose rights date back beyond the period of our Revolution, is to be coolly taken possession of by the Democracy of North America, who, themselves a late colony from Europe, are to assume that they sione, of all the off-shoots from that illustrious ancestry, have the right to hold dominion in this Western Hemisphere. The

earth, and it is the claim, open or covert, of preponderance, that has caused two-thirds of the wars of civilized Europe. Are the Democratic party prepared to drive their ship upon such perilous rocks as these? And when they come into power, will they so abuse it as to jeopard by this wild and desperate game the national character and peace of the country; and this, too, when every chiest really of any value to record the record of Kansas, bed enforced these too, when every object really of any value to us in the matter can be obtained quietly and with-out bluster or violence? The truth is, these filibustering propositions were adopted as grate-ful to the lawless spirit which pervades so many quarters of the country, before which conserva-tism and the rights of other nations are of no consequence. But, as we have already stated, our hope is in the character of the nominations, nd in their restraining influence over fanati ism at home and aggression abroad.

Commodore Stockton has withdrawn his name s a candidate for the Presidency.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

First Session. Wednesday, July 23, 1856.

SENATE. Mr. Seward presented an invitation from Mr. Vanderbilt, to visit, on Saturday morning, his new ocean steamer, lying off the Arsenal, sta-ing that facilities will be offered for that pur-

The House bill relative to the improvement of the Savannah river was passed.

Mr. Weller moved to take up the Pacific rail-

road bill. A long discussion ensued on the pri-ority of business, many Senators desiring to go on with the internal improvement bills. Finaln with the internal improvement bills. Finalonsumed fruitlessly, withdrew the motion. The bill continuing the improvement of the harbor of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, was taken up, and the same discussion which was had yesterday, was in substance repeated.

The Senate passed the bill for the improvement of the Sheboygan, and then adjourned.

On motion of Mr. Barksdale, a resolution was adopted, providing for evening sessions this week for general debate only.

The Speaker laid before the House a com-

munication from the Secretary of the Treasury ecommending legislation more effectually revent the under-valuation of merchandise An ineffectual motion was made to reconside the vote by which the House yesterday confirmed Mr. Chapman, the Delegate from Nebraska, entitled to his seat.

A resolution was passed, paying Mr. Bennet the contestant, mileage and per diem to date. The Speaker laid before the House an invitation from Mr. Vanderbilt to visit his new The House then took up the New Mexico con

ested election case.

The Committee on Elections reported reso utions that Mr. Gallegos was not, and Mr. Ote-o was, elected the Delegate from New Mexico. Mr. Gallegos, being not sufficiently well to ad-

lress the House, caused a statement to be read

by the Clerk. Mr. Otero, the contestant, replied, saying Mr Sallegos should have qualified himself for a Delegate, by going to school to learn our lan-guage; and, further, that he [Mr. Otero] was a native of New Mexico, and the first who had addressed an American Congress in the language of the laws and the Constitution.

The resolution of the Committee on Elections was adopted, when Mr. Otero was sworn in as the Delegate from the Territory of New Mexico.
The Committee on Printing made a report, that twenty thousand extra copies of the report of the minority and majority of the Kansas Investigating Committee, together with the journal and evidence taken by them, be printed for the use of the House, and that one hundred thouminority, without the journal and evidence, be also printed for the use of the members of the

House.

The resolution was adopted, and the House then went into Committee, and took a recess till Evening Session. - There was but a slim at-

tendance this evening when the House was called to order. Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, spoke in favor of the bill heretofore introduced him, giving privateersmen bounty land, by placing them on an equality with soldiers and sailors. He stated that there were fifteen thousand employed in the war of 1812, of whom, probably, not more than two thousand are now iving. He eulogized their services, which he contended had not been sufficiently appreciated. Mr. Sapp argued against Slavery extension. He could assign no reason why his party was called *Black* Republicans, other than that the people of the North tamely submit to the Fugitive Slave Law, and subject themselves to be negro catchers for the South. He predicted hat next November the Democratic party would

be among the things that were, and a Republican would be placed in the White House, who will stand on the broad basis of the Union. Mr. Valk. Who's that? Mr. Sapp. Freemen - Freedom - Liberty

Laughter. Mr. Barksdale made a speech, arguing that Know Nothingism at the North is abolitionized.

Mr. Clawson condemned the Administration

and its co-laborers for the repeal of the Missouri The House then adjourned.

Thursday, July 24, 1856.

SENATE. The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to authorize the protection of citizens of the United States who may discover deposits

f guano.
The bill provides that whenever any citizen o the United States shall discover any new guano islands, &c., not occupied by persons belonging to any other Government, and occupy the same, they shall be considered as appertaining to the United States. Discoverers are allowed the exclusive right of selling and delivering such guano, which is to be only for the use of citizens of the United States. Any breach of this privilege is to work a forfeiture of the rights. The and and naval forces are to protect such islands, and the laws of the United States are to extend

over them. The bill was passed.

The bills for the improvement of the harbors of Milwaukie and Kalamazoo were passed. The bill for the improvement of the harbor at the mouth of Grand river was discussed til the Senate adjourned.

There being a very slim attendance at the meeting of the House, a call was ordered, to pro-cure a full attendance. The doors were closed, to hear the excuses of the absentees.

After consuming an hour and a half in this business, the House went into Committee on the

army appropriation bill.

The clause appropriating \$3,275,170 for the pay of the army having been read, Mr. Barbour offered an amendment: That Congress hereby disapproving of the code of alleged laws communicated, claiming to have been passed by the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, and disapproving of the manner in which the said alleg-Gulf of Mexico and the Carlobean seems the extreme northern border of these waters, near the coast of Florida and the Southwestern of the Territory, expressly declare that until such alleged laws shall be confirmed by the such alleged laws shall be confirmed by the having been enacted in accordance with the or-ganic law, by the people of Kansas, no part of the military forces of the United States shall be employed in their enforcement, nor shall any citizen of Kansas be required to act as the posse comitatus of any officers acting as marshal or sheriff of said Territory.

Mr. Phelps raised a question, that the amend-

ment was not in order. The chairman (Mr. Leiter, of Ohio) decided that the amendment merely proposed to regu-late the appropriation, and was therefore in order. The decision was sustained by a vote of ayes 74, noes 54.

Mr. Barbour said his resolution was to sto

revolution, &c., by preventing the enforcement of laws passed by usurpation, and disgraceful and shameful in their character. Never before had the army been employed to arrest or dishad the army been employed to arrest or dis-perse citizens who are presumed guilty of vic-lating sham laws.

Air. Fibeips replied, that the amendment pro-posed that there shall be no laws for the gov-ernment of twenty or thirty thousand people, and would close the courts against the redress

not the people of Kansas, had enforced those laws. It was an usurpation not to be permitted in a republican Government—a despotism never before known. He was willing that the army should be withdrawn, and not employed o disperse persons peaceably assembling, or to arrest them on mere allegations of offence.

Mr. Whitfield, for once in his life, agree

with Mr. Giddings, that the army should be withdrawn. He had for a long time been anxious for this, and would not give a farthing for laws which could not be sustained by the peo-ple. He denied the right of Congress to repeal the laws of Kansas; the Supreme Court of the United States was the proper tribunal to pro-nounce upon their legality. But for inflamma-tory speeches made here by Northern men, Kansas would now be as quiet as any part of the country. The Missourians, as charged, were not responsible for the disturbances.

Mr. Savage said it was the duty of the Presdent to enforce the laws and suppress all in surrections; hence the propriety of keeping military forces in Kansas for the preservation of peace. He characterized the object of the amendment to be to seize a power which Con-

gress had no right to exercise, and a part of the game to obstruct the operation of the laws.

Mr. Sherman said, when he was in Westpor he saw a large force of armed Missourians taking up the line of march for Kansas, to entaking up the line of march for Kansas, to enforce these pretended laws. These things are now done. Massachusetts men and others from free States are prevented from travelling over the highways by the Missourians, and excluded from the Territory. Mr. Whitfield started with a company from Westport. He saw him go.

In answer to a question by Mr. Whitfield, he said, Mr. Whitfield informed him at that time that he was going over for peaceful purposes.

that he was going over for peaceful purposesto prevent a fight.

Mr. Whitfield explained, at length, to the ffect that he did go with a Missouri force. He went with a small party, to prevent a difficultynothing more.

Mr. McMullin thought the pending proposi

ion was a direct attack on the Executive partment, with which the House had no right Mr. Cumback said the amendment is to pro-

vent the enforcement of laws that were never passed by the people of Kansas. He was glad to see that the opposition side of the House in-tended to place themselves on the ground of carrying out the original plot of repealing the Missouri Compromise, to make Kansas a slave State. Free State men have a right to go there in such numbers as they choose.

Mr. Florence indignantly denied that he had voted to repeal the Missouri restriction for the

purpose of making Kansas a slave State. The entleman from Indiana should not so accuse nembers of improper motives. Mr. Cox did not approve of all the laws of Kansas, but he wanted them enforced till they were repealed or modified. Hence he would

keep the army there till the people return to a

ense of justice and propriety.

Mr. Kennett attributed the troubles to a de iberate determination formed among certain members of Congress, pending the Nebraska and Kansas bills, to make Kansas a free State. The adoption of the amendment would leave the Territories in a condition of discord and civil war.

Mr. Stephens, replying to Mr. Cumback, said that, as a Southern and national man, it was not his object, in voting to repeal the Missouri estriction, to make Kansas a slave State. He wished to leave it to the people to select their own institutions. Mr. Craige made a similar avowal. nent, did not believe those who spoke in favor

of it would dare usurp power not granted by the Constitution, by assuming the functions of the Judiciary, and depriving the President of the duty imposed on him by that instrument. Mr. Wakeman contended that Congress can repeal not only a part, but all the laws of Kansas; the Constitution gave ample power, and the Senate has so declared in its Kansas bill. Mr. Seward said that Mr. Wakeman stood forth as the open violator of the Constitution. He was opposed to a withdrawal of the forces, because, if this was done, civil war would forth-

with ensue.

Mr. Millson deprecated the introduction the amendment. Mr. Simmons advocated it on constitutional grounds. Mr. Stanton moved an amendment, declaring the laws of Kansas null and void. He would stand by this, even at the hazard of the loss of the bill. [Cries of "agreed."]

Mr. Letcher and Mr. Bowie earnestly oppor these proceedings. Mr. Stanton's amendment was then agree

to—yeas 67, nays 56.

Mr. Barbour's proposition, as thus amended was then adopted by a vote of 72 against 57. The House has yet to vote on the act. The Committee here rose.

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, from the Commi

tee on Elections, reported a resolution declaring Mr. Whitfield was not elected to a seat in Congress, and that Mr. Reeder be admitted t seat as the Delegate from Kansas. Mr. Washburn gave notice that he up the resolution on Wednesday.

The House then took a recess till 7 o'clock.

Evening Session.—Mr. Clark condemned the

repeal of the Missouri Compromise as the source of the strife and heart-burning prevalent in the country and the bloodshed in Kansas. Mr. Campbell, of Kentucky, gave notice his intention to speak of the corruptness of the Government from the period of Mr. Buchanan's connection with it, holding himself responsible, in or out of the Capitol, for what he might utter. Mr. Brenton argued against Slavery exten-

sion, and exposed the inconsistencies of the Democratic platforms on that subject.

Several members availed themselves of the opportunity to let off political speeches, occupyng the time of the House till after 10 o'clock. Mr. Burlingame has returned, and appeared n the House this evening. Adjourned

Friday, July 25, 1856.

SENATE. Mr. Wilson submitted a resolution, (which lies over.) calling upon the President of the United States to inform the Senate whether the reported reply of General P. F. Smith to the citizens of Leavenworth, who asked for protection from armed marauders, is true; and if so, whether the reply was in accordance with the instructions of the President or the Secretary

of War. A motion was made to adjourn until Monday when the Senate adjourns to-day. The motion was agreed to-yeas 28, nays The Senate took up the private calendar, and passed six bills; also, the bill providing for the compulsory pre-payment of postage on all tran-sient printed matter. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE. The Speaker laid before the House a commu ication from the President of the United States, nication from the President of the United States, recommending an appropriation of \$250,000 to complete the purchase of the lot and building in Philadelphia for a city post office; also, \$50,000 for fitting up the building, &c. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the private calendar, and took a recess till saven cheek.

Saturday, July 26, 1856. The Senate did not sit to-day. The House adjourned early, acting much business.

Monday, July 28, 1856. The Senate proceeded to the consideration

or the bill to amend the diplomatic and consular system, and passed it.

On motion of Mr. Pugh, a resolution was adopted, requesting the President to inform the Senate whether any application has been made to him, by the Governor of California, to maintain the laws and peace of said State against the usurped authority of the Vicilance form. the usurped authority of the Vigilance Com-mittee of San Francisco; and also to commu-nicate whatever information he may have re-

specting the proceedings of the said Vigilance Committee.

The Senate resumed the discussion of the nternal Improvement Lille. HOUSE.

The House, under the operation of the previous question, took up and passed a bill appropriating two hundred thousand dollars for con
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The House, under the operation of the previous question, took up and passed a bill appropriate the previous question of the previous

tinuing the improvement of the Desmoines Rapids, Mississippi river—yeas 117, nays 48. Mr. Dann moved a suspension of the rules, n order to take up the bill authorizing the people of Kansas to form a Constitution and State Government, preparatory to their admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. He said his intention was to offer a substitute, (to reorganize the Territory, to restore the Missouri Compromise, dismiss the indict-

ments for treason, &c.) The House-yeas 103, nays 72-refused to suspend the rules, not two-thirds voting in favor

the subject of a railroad to the Pacific ocean, asked leave to report a bill thereon; but the House refused to suspend the rules for that purpose-yeas 77, nays 87.

The House considered, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, the army appropriation bill; and on motion of Mr. Sherman an amendment was added—ayes 80, noes 40 proposing to disarm the militia of Kansas, and hat the United States shall be employed only to prevent invasion of the Territory, suppress insurrection, &c. This was agreed to, after bate-aves 80, noes 47.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

New Orleans, July 26 .- The steamship Gran ada arrived here last night, with dates from San Francisco to the 5th instant, and from Greytown to the 21st.

The steamship Illinois left Aspinwall for New York, with one million six hundred and forty housand dollars in treasure. General Walker was inaugurated President on the 12th instant.

Rivas still holds possession of the town of

Leon, and many of the natives, considering the inauguration of Walker a usurpation, have declared against him. Among the deserters, are Colonel Mender and General Chillon.

Much sickness prevailed among Walker's troops, and frequent desertions were taking

The excitement in San Francisco continued without abatement. The Vigilance Committee were still in session. Judge Terry, of the Su-preme Court, had been arrested, for stabbing one of the Vigilance Committee's policemen, whilst he was making arrests. The Committee are firmly established. The

Governor remains at Sacramento. The accounts from the mines were good, and agricultural products were cheering.

The conduct of Mr. Herbert at Washington excites general indignation.
In Oregon, Indian skirmishes continued

Colonel Wright was not killed, as previously reported. Colonel Buchanan had had a battle with the Indians on the Big Meadows, in which forty Indians were killed, and ten whites.

The Oregon election returns were not all in but the Democrats, it was considered, were vic-

torious.

All the arms collected by the law and order men in San Francisco had been seized by the igilance Committee. Mr. Durkee, of the Committee, had been arrested, on the charge of piracy, for seizing arms belonging to the State, from a schooner.

Arrived at San Francisco, Wizard, from New

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

Halifax, July 28 .- The Cunard steamer Arais arrived here this evening, from Liverpool, with dates to the 19th. [Three days later than the Indian's advices.| The negotiations in regard to American reations with Great Britain are reported to be progressing favorably. A revolution is raging throughout Spain, and

Considerable failures have occurred at Manchester. The insurrection in Spain commenced at Madrid on the 15th, where the National Guard, assisted by the citizens, fought the regular troops for twenty four hours, with much loss on both sides : but the affair was finally suppressed.

One account says the insurgents had proclaimed a republic.

Gen. Infante, the President of the Cortes. headed the insurrection. Another account says the insurrection was not suppressed. General O'Donnell had been appointed to the municipality of Madrid, and had declared all Spain to be in a state of siege. He had also dissolved the National Guards

Cortes, but General O'Donnell dispersed them. The revolt extended to Saragossa, Aragon, and Barcelona.

It is reported that France will send an army of observation to the Spanish frontier. The latest dates from Madrid are to the 16th, when the insurrection was said to be entirely

THE LATE RAILROAD DISASTER. - Sixty-six ives are now known to have been lost by the ate calamity on the North Pennsylvania railroad. The wounded probably exceed one hundred. The list of the dead, which we publish in another column, is the first complete and correct one that has been made, difficulties of various kinds having interfered to prevent the reporters from procuring accurate statements. Many bodies were burned almost to ashes: some were so mutilated as to be totally beyond recognition; others were unknown for some time, although not materially disfigured. But the catalogue of the dead, which we give to-day, comprehends all, we trust, that perished by the

disaster.
So fearful a destruction of human life has never before occurred on any railroad in the world; and the circumstances of the destruction were of so frightful a nature as to add materi-

ally to its horror.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury. - That the said collision was occasioned by the criminal negligence of Alfred Hoppel, who, as a conductor, was in charge of the excursion train, running from Philadelphia to Fort Washington, and who carelessly and negligently ran his train beyond the sidling at Edge Hill.—Phila-delphia Bulletin.

THEY WON'T BE ENTHUSIASTIC.-The Democratic organs are complaining bitterly that all their efforts to get up some semblance of enthusiasm are unavailing. The New Orleans Delta, a Democratic organ, speaking of the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention, says:
"Though his nomination has been duly rati-

fied according to ancient formulas, yet the observer cannot fail to note an absence of that popular enthusiasm which his fuglemen predict-ed would follow that event. In the North, all parties, except the national remnant of the Dem ocratic party, are merging into the black fusion which concentrates on Mr. Fremout, and in the South and West it is becoming evident that he must rely for his principal strength upon the platform annexed,' in which the people recog ise the ideas of Douglas, although the Convention, in its shallow wisdom, refused to let Doug las stand upon it, in his emphatic way, as their

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEE .- The Washing. ton Sentinel calls the Republican nominee " man of straw." The phrase is a very happy one, inasmuch as the Republicans are just at present "sucking up" the Seatinel's party with a relish and rapidity worthy of the season. Every breeze from the North comes laden with ominaus gurglings, which tell of Democratic spirits passing through the Republican straw. At the present rate of suction, Democracy at the North will be totally drunk by Republican ism, and Republicans totally drunk with De-mocracy, before next month. The probability is strong, that one fine November morning they will both be found dead drunk. It is strange that, with the thermometer at ninety-five in the shade, our friend of the Satinel should not have bethought himself that "a man of straw is the man of all the world for eatching "suck-

LATER FROM KANSAS .- Rock Island, July 25.—Gen. Stringfellow and other citizens of Preston issued a handbill on July 8, calling on all Missourians to go over to Kansas before August, to vote at the November election under Toomba's bill. We learn by mail that Lane's party of 300

the Missouri to Nebraska city on Monday. Gen. Smith says, if Lane enters Kansas, he will arrest him, if it costs him \$500. Lane will remain in Iowa, unless the Missourians attempt to intercept his party. Six hundred Missourians are

sachusetts men are expected to join Lane at Nebraska City.
Gen. Harney left Council Bluffs on Monday, for Kansas. There are 300 Mormons at Council Bluffs, 520 miles west of Iowa City. Several hundred others are near it.

"AND YOU TOO, BRUTUS!"-The Savannah (Ga.) Republican, after quoting the extract from the Ostend circular which appeared a few

days since in the Evening Post, says: "The atrocious proposition is here advanced, that if Spain will not part with Cuba for a price, we should wrest it from her! This is the argument of the brigand, who proceeds to take the refuse to yield it up. Whatever else may be said of Mr. Buchanan, we do not think that this chapter in his history will advance his claims moderation and conservatism.

Died on the 20th instant at the house of his son, John M. Crothers, Esq, of Oswego, (Ill., Rev. SAMUEL CROTHERS, D. D., of Greenfield (Ohio,) in the 73d year of his age. Some weeks before, he had a stroke of apoplexy, from which he had partially recovered, and had preached a few times. He left home to visit his children n the West, with a strong impression upon his mind that he would not live to return. The event verified the presentiment. On Sabbath evening—"in a moment—in the twinkling of -he was dismissed from earth to his rest in heaven. On the 23d, the church to which he had ministered with great fidelity and suc-cess, and the community in which he had lived more than forty years, "carried him to his burial, and made great lamentation over him.' Dr. Crothers was a very able minister of the Presbyterian Church, (O. S.) He was one of our earliest and most powerful Anti-Slavery writers. His zeal in the cause of Freedom remained unabated to the last.

MARKETS. BALTIMORE MARKET.

Carefully prepared to Tuesday, July 22, 1855

Flour, Howard Street . . . \$6.75 @ 7.00 Flour, City Mills - - - 6.75 @ 7.00 Rye Flour - - - 3.50 @ 3.62 Corn Meal 2.50 (a 3.12 Wheat, white 1.48 @ 1.65 Wheat, red 1.30 @ 1.35 Corn, white 63 @ 65 63 @ 64 Corn, yellow Rye, Pennsylvania Rye, Virginia - - - - - - Oats, Maryland and Virginia -Oats, Pennsylvania - - -Timothy Seed . · · 0.00 @ 0.00 Hay, Timothy . . Hops - - - - - Potatoes, Mercer - - -Bacon, Shoulders - - -10 kg 11 12 kg 12 kg 11 @ 14 Bacon, Hams - -Pork, Mess Pork, Prime . . 17.75 @00.00 Lard, in barrels --Lard, in kegs --Wool, Unwashed --Wool, Washed --12½@ 00 13½@ 00 214 32 30 32 Wool, Pulled - - -Wool, Fleece, common Wool, Choice Merino -Butter, Western, in kega . 15 16 10‡ Coffee, Rio there had been two days of fighting at Madrid. Coffee, Java - - - - -

NEW YORK MARKET.

Flour, State brands - - - \$5.95 @ 6.15 Flour, Western - - - -6.00 (2 6.20 Flour Southern . . . 7.40 (@ 7.90 Rve Flour 2.75 @ 4.35 2.95 @ 3.25 Corn Meal - - - - -Wheat, white - - - -Wheat, red - Corn, white - - - - -Corn, yellow · · · · General Infante assembled a minority of the Timothy Seed - - -Hay Hops - - - - - -Bacon, Sides . . Bacon, Hams - -Pork, Mess . . . Pork, Prime . . 17.25 @17.35 18 20 8 114 Butter, State . . Coffee, Java Wool, Unwashed - - Wool, Washed - - -Wool, Pulled Wool, Fleece, common -Lime, Rockland

Lime, common WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

The following letter, from Rev. Henry Wood, of Conolumes in favor of Wistar's Balsam : CONCORD, N. H., March 2, 1849 DEAR SIR: Two years ago, a sudden and violent attack upon my lungs confined me to my bed for several weeks;

culty in breathing, that I was often unable to sleep or rest. pon a bed by night. The suffering was extreme, and, ndeing from the inefficacy of the remedies used, I supposed the disease incurable. Being persuaded to try a without the least confidence in its efficacy, I found the

dom using it in any form, sympathy with my fellow su erers induces me to nake this public statement, and rec-With respect, yours, truly, HENRY WOOD If genuine, signed I. BUTTS.

addressed, and for sale by his agents. EDITOR'S CERTIFICATE

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, only by SETH

W. FOWLE, Boston, Mass., to whom all orders should be

Another Cure by Oxygenated Bitters. BURLINGTON, VERMONT, Nov. 12 1851 I suffered for about a year previous last spring, from a derangement of the action of the heart, which, like most others similarly afflicted, I supposed to e an organic disease; and having seen the Oxygenated Bitters highly recommended for use in such cases, I pro-cured and used a single hottle, with entire success. The disagreeable symptoms speedily disappeared, and counted for, had any recurrence of them, when they

asily removed by a single dose of the Bitters. Being really of opinion that this medicine is of unques-tionable value as a cure for Dyspepsia, (in which opinion am happy to know that I agree with many intelligen

cate to be used in any way that will promote its mo general use.

E. A. STANSBURY, SETH W. FOWLE & CO., 138 Washington street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywh-

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF, DUMB, AND BLIND. G street, between 20th and 21st, South Side.

Friday afternoon of each week has been set apart for the

reception of visiters at this Institution. The friends of th ness the exercises on that day.

This Institution is entirely charitable in its nature, having been established expressly for the benefit of that class of afflicted children for whom no provision has ever been

Donations of money, household furniture, or of almoany description, will be thankfully received at the Inc. CARD.

REV. J. CABLE has accepted an invitation to take the charge of the Albany Manual Labor University. His address is Lee, Athens county, Obio. Money due the justitution may be sent to him, as General Agent.